

- Discal band divided centrally . . . 5
3. Discal band with two dark yellow spots within . . . . . *crinis* Druce
- Discal band not so marked . . . . 4
4. Thorax with 4 black dots centrally . . . . . *delicata* Möschl.
- Thorax without black spots . . . . . *admirabilis* Cram.
5. Thorax with 4 black spots centrally . . . . . *dares* Druce
- Thorax without black spots . . . . 6
6. Fore wing white . . . . . *ortus* Schaus
- Fore wing yellow . . . . . *citrina* Druce
7. Discal band separated from base by a median yellow space . . . . . 8
- Basal half of fore wing brownish fawn color . . . . . *lemba* Druce
8. Discal band produced along the costa to apex . . . . . 9
- Discal band not produced along costa; four black dots on thorax . . . . . *pichesensis* Dyar
9. Center of thorax deep yellow; no spots . . . . . *critheis* Druce
- Thorax white, spotted with roseate brown . . . . . *herois* Schaus

Of the other species listed by Kirby, *citrius* Dogn. is probably congeneric with *Mazacras ipsea* Druce (Zatrephes according to Kirby), which differs generically from *Idalus* in having vein 6 of secondaries present, on a very long stalk with vein 7; *dimas* Cr. looks like *Sciathos punctigera* Cr. (Megalopygidae), except for the coloration of the body, and the other species *rufoviridis* Walk., *enervis* Schaus, *lavinia* Druce, *larissa* Druce, *alba* Druce and *erythronotata* H.-S. also differ so much in pattern of marking from *Idalus* that I think they will be found to differ in structure as well, and I have not included them in the synopsis. The description of *lineosus* Walk. has not been examined.

*I. citrina* Druce, included above has been removed by Mr. Schaus to his new genus, *Pseudalus*, which differs in having the ♂

antennae pectinate. The venation seems to be the same and I have provisionally retained the species under *Idalus*.

## TWO NEW SCALE-INSECTS QUARANTINED AT SAN FRANCISCO.

MR. ALEX. CRAW has just sent me another lot of Coccidae detected by him on plants which were about to be landed at San Francisco, and among them I find two very distinct new species, which are herewith described.

*Diaspis crawii*, n. sp. — ♀ scale nearly 3 mm. diam., circular, slightly convex, white; exuviae subcentral to sublateral, rather large, but inconspicuous, being of a very pale ochreous color. From one-quarter to one half of first skin overlapping second.

♀. After boiling in caustic soda colorless, the lobes remaining light brown. The form, after boiling, is unusually elongate. Median lobes rounded, radiately striate, only moderately large, their margin rather inclined to be irregularly crenate. Between the median lobes is a wide space, equal to about one-third of the breadth of a lobe. At the outer side of each median lobe are a bristle and a spine-like plate (gland-hair); then follows the second lobe, consisting of three large subequal lobules, the first lobule somewhat narrower than the other two; a spine-like plate between the second and third lobules; after the second lobe is a large spine-like plate; then comes the third lobe, consisting also of three large lobules, the first the smallest, the second the largest, a small spine-like plate between the second and third; after the third lobe comes a large spine-like plate; then after a short interval the fourth lobe, consisting of three very broad low lobules, the first low conical, the second only gently convex, and serrate with five teeth, the third almost flat, and similarly serrate; then follow a bristle and a large spine-like plate, and after them a couple of broad low processes repre-

senting the fifth lobe. The transversely elongate pores, marking the segments, are quite numerous and large. Five large groups of ventral glands, the intervals between them about as great as the diameter of one orifice. Caudolaterals of 21 to 31, cephalolaterals 49 to 58, median 29 to 30. Antennae represented by a curved bristle.

*Hab.*—On stem of some woody plant from China, just above the ground.

This species looks a little like *amygdali*, but it is larger and has much paler exuviae; the median lobes are smaller and further apart, and there are numerous differences of detail.

*Aspidiotus (Odonaspis) bambusarum*, n. sp. — ♀ scale 2 mm. diam., very dark sepia brown, almost black, tolerably convex, dull; exuviae between the center and the side; first skin exposed, light orange; second large, brown, covered. A well-formed ventral scale.

♀. Hinder parts strongly chitinous, having a strong yellowish brown or umber color after boiling. No lobes. Pygidial area dotted all over with small glands as in *inusitatus*. Four long club-shaped processes as in *inusitatus*, but they are equidistant from one another. There is no median depression at the caudal extremity, but there is a depression or notch at the second club-shaped process, as in *inusitatus*. The deep lateral notches of the caudal portion, two on each side, are as in *inusitatus*, but considerably larger and deeper, with the anterior side more projecting. Anal orifice far from the end, as in *inusitatus*; it is only just posterior to the median group of ventral glands. Three groups of ventral glands; median of about fifty; laterals pyriform as in *secretus*, with a very large number of orifices, probably over 150. The sutures between the segments are curiously striated.

*Hab.*—On stalks of bamboo from Japan, with *A. secretus*. The scale is rather like *A. duplex*, and could be mistaken for it. *A. bambusarum* is a most interesting species,

closely allied to the anomalous *A. inusitatus* Green, from Ceylon, but in its ventral glands more resembling *A. secretus*. It appears that *Odonaspis* should be extended to include all three species, and probably it should take generic rank.

I will take this opportunity to state that Mr. Craw found fifty tea-bushes from Japan to be infested by *Diaspis amygdali* Tryon. They were destroyed. Tea is a new food-plant for *D. amygdali*.

T. D. A. Cockerell.

Messilla Park, N. M.,

Feb. 12, 1898.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB.

11 February, 1898. The 199th meeting of the Club was held at 156 Brattle St., Mr. S. H. Scudder in the chair.

A letter was read by the secretary from Mr. T. E. Bean, the President-elect for 1898, declining the office. The declination was accepted and a new election ordered for the next meeting.

Mr. A. S. Hewins of Dedham was elected a member.

Recalling the exhibition at the last meeting of specimens of the Japanese *Diestrammena marmorata* found in a greenhouse in Minnesota, Mr. S. H. Scudder read a portion of a letter since received from Prof. O. Lugger, in which he said they were found in the greenhouse at the University. "They came about three years ago and are still there, multiplying freely. They were first noticed in a shipment of plants from Florida, consisting mostly of the 'umbrella plant,' which is I believe, a Japanese plant. . . . No Japanese plants were ever received directly at the greenhouse."

Mr. Scudder also called the Club's attention to a statement in Tutt's British Butterflies that there is not "a scintilla of actual evidence" to support the assertion that *Anosia plexippus* migrates southward in the autumn